

TERRIBLE WRECK.

A Train Jumped the Track and Plunged Into a Hill.

FIVE KILLED, MANY MISSING

Few Passengers Escaped Injury

Three Soldiers Under Orders for Philippines Are Among the Dead.

Train No. 5 of the New York-Chicago limited on the Erie railroad, was wrecked Thursday morning within the town limits of Greenville, Pa. Five passengers were dead when taken from the wreck, several are missing and there are many badly injured.

THE DEAD.

Sergeant Major Harry A. Hart, Fort Wood, N. Y.

George W. Patterson, Philadelphia, private Co. I, U. S. infantry; carried a card of Iron Moulders' union.

Peter J. Curry, Cobeco, New York, private Tenth infantry, aged 21.

Unknown man, aged 25 years.

Unknown man, only papers on person was a postal card that had been sent to the Adams Produce company, New York, Ind., and a ticket from New York to that point. His face was literally torn to shreds.

THE INJURED.

Wm. D. Moore, 32 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, compound fracture of left leg and badly cut about the head.

B. A. Marsden, Philadelphia; terribly crushed about the body.

Ivan Lester Smith, Canistota, Pa.; badly bruised.

Jos. Kennedy, Brookfield, Mass.; compound fracture of left leg and bruised about the body.

Wm. F. MacGinnity, attorney, Port Jervis, Ind.; crushed, face cut.

O. H. Simons, engineer, Philadelphia; compound fracture of left leg, right leg badly bruised.

C. J. Henry, Meadville, Pa.; compound fracture of left leg, right leg badly bruised.

S. Aiken, salesman, New York; slightly suffering from the shock.

Clarence Leek, Summerville, N. J.; injuries serious.

Milton Stanley, Newark, N. J.; leg fractured, cut about face.

Harry Weisberg, express messenger, Dayton, Ohio; crushed.

Hardly a passenger escaped without some injury. The train was composed of vestibule Pullman cars, three sleeping cars, a day coach, combined smoker and baggage car, and a mail car, and was drawn by one of the new Atlantic type engines.

The smoking of the engine, which by the steel mill car ahead, which struck through it as if it were paper, tearing, crushing, maiming and carrying death.

The scene of the wreck is on a sharp curve. On one side, 40 feet below, flows the Shenandoah river, on the other a steep bluff. The engine left the track at the curve and before it had gone two car lengths plowed into the steep hill, where it fell upon its side and was half buried. The train was running two hours late, and the accident happened at 7:10 just about the time when the engine had finished dressing.

After the terrible crash the uninjured passengers set about the rescue of the dead and wounded, surgeons were summoned and within a few minutes the dead were being carried away and the wounded were being carried from there as fast as they could be discovered beneath the wreckage. It was several hours, however, before the victims had been removed and placed in the two rear Pullmans. The scene inside the telescoped cars was terrible. Men heaved and screamed and screamed in agony. They were all heaped in a corner of the car, dumped there by the impetus of the mail car.

The injured were placed in a special coach and taken to the Spencer hospital, Meadville, Pa. What little was left of the baggage or express matter was dumped in the river to clear the debris for rescue. Several hundred sacks of mail were apparently little injured.

The train was in charge of Conductor Randall, with Engineer Lucie and Fireman Eckert. Both the engineer and fireman escaped by jumping, though both were painfully bruised. Supt. Thicknap and other officials were early on the ground. They were unable to assign a cause for the disaster unless spreading rails can be blamed. A party of nine soldiers on their way from Fort Porter, New York, to Port Croft, Neb., occupied part of the smoker. Of these, three were killed and two seriously injured. They were under orders for the Philippines.

B. A. Marsden of Philadelphia, pinned in the smoker by a beam, his foot and chest crushed, his face shattered with the brains of one of the soldiers, insisted on the rescuers releasing his unfortunate Jew nearby. Mr. Marsden's wounds are considered fatal.

McKinley Roasted.

A sensation was created in the house of representatives Monday week when Speaker Henderson failed to call the joint session to order for John Marshall day exercises. He was seated in the house, but sent Speaker Pro Tem. Daize to the chair. It is said the speaker is indignant over the selection of Wayne McVeagh as the orator of the day, and that his failure to take part in the exercises is the result of the election. Republicans denounce the action of the bar association in asking McVeagh to speak. The reason for this was shown when McVeagh delivered a sensational and scathing denunciation of the policy of the administration in the Philippines toward the close of his speech eulogizing Chief Justice Marshall. The denunciation of the policy of imperialism was enthusiastically applauded by Democrats, but Republicans present remained silent. President McKinley was present and he was compelled to listen to the speech critic of his course. The address was couched in parliamentary language and while its meaning is clear, Mr. McVeagh's utterances were not offensive. The affair is the talk of the house.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY STEAL

Senator McLaurin Advocates Mark Hanna's Pot Scheme

When the ship subsidy bill came up in the United States Senate Thursday

Senator McLaurin, of this State, announced his intention of voting for it

and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, opposed it in vigorous language.

Mr. McLaurin spoke in support of the bill, basing his advocacy of the measure upon the theory that the passage of it would benefit the cotton growing interests of the southern States. He cited the action of the Southern Cotton Spinners association at Charlotte, N. C., in urging legislation of the character proposed in the pending bill. He contended also that anything that would stimulate American shipping would benefit not only the cotton interests but all other agricultural interests. The resolutions adopted at Charlotte, he said, typify the sentiment of the entire south and present a record of the old prestige and prosperity of that section. Mr. McLaurin referred to the effect of the Civil war upon the south and said the time had come to put aside the animosities aroused by that struggle and take up the line that was characteristic of the old south.

Mr. Mallory said in reply to Mr. McLaurin that his opposition to the bill was based upon the opinion that it would not do what it professed to do in aiding the American shipping.

MORGAN AT THE BAIT.

Mr. Morgan then spoke for five hours.

Mr. Morgan urged that the shipping bill be committed to the committee, to be recast in order that its constitutional and other imperfections might be considered not on its merits but as a party measure.

"A measure cannot become a party measure," suggested Mr. Allison of Iowa, "until we know what it is. As it stands, we do not know it is merely the measure of the committee and is subject to such amendment and change as the senate may determine."

Mr. Morgan expressed the opinion that the American ship yards now, without any assistance, were the best in the world.

"Do you not think," asked Mr. Hale, "that if the naval ships built in our yards were put to the test of actual conflict they would prove themselves to be the best ever constructed?"

"They have proved that," replied Mr. Morgan.

Referring to the competition likely to arise between the United States and foreign nations, when this government should vote a subsidy to American ships, Mr. Morgan said:

"The result in a commercial conflict between the United States and Great Britain, in which the financial batteries of the two countries would be arrayed against each other. He was inclined to think that the United States might be worsted in such a conflict because of Great Britain."

Mr. Morgan pleaded for the adoption of the ship subsidy to the subsidy bill and authorized negotiations for a right of way for the Nicaragua canal. Much as he opposed the shipping bill, he indicated a purpose not to oppose it if the Nicaragua amendment was added and provision made that Congress should have authority to repeal the shipping act at any time.

Murderers to be Taken.

Governor Beckham is preparing to clear the Kentucky mountains or murder on which he has long been indicted for murder by those persons indicted for murder by the county officers. The plan is to send Col. Roger D. Williams with the first battalion of state militia to Manchester or some other convenient point to round up these outlaws and deliver them into the hands of the courts. Incidentally the soldiers will attempt the capture of John L. Powers and Berry Howard, convicted of the assassination of Governor Cabell and who are now defying arrest. They are in Clay county, where fourteen men under indictment for murder who have not been even arrested.

Marriage of a Queen.

Wilhelmina, the first ruling queen of Holland, Thursday married Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who becomes prince of the Netherlands by proclamation in the Court Gazette Thursday.

The marriage was a series of brilliant colored pictures. But the severe simplicity of the Dutch form of marriage, which was followed to the letter in the civil contract before the minister of justice, Dr. P. W. A. Cort van den Linden, and in the old-fashioned religious service in a Groote Kerk, gave it a democratic spirit.

Electrocuted.

Lorenzo Priori, who murdered Vincenzo Grazzi, in New York City, December 11, 1898, and a few weeks ago received a stay of execution by his representation that the crime was committed by his wife's brother, James Sacarri, was put to death in the electric chair in the state prison at Sing Sing Wednesday.

It required two shocks to kill him. He sat with the priests who attended him a statement declaring his innocence.

Republican Anti-Trust Plank.

This tendency of trusts to increase in number and to raise prices is calculated to show the agriculturists and other classes of consumers how hollow was the anti trust plank in the Philadelphia platform, and ought to convince those among them who voted the Republican ticket that they deserve to be disciplined by an automatic kicking machine.

Paying the Piper.

Earl Roberts says he will need every dollar in South Africa for the next twelve months and will ask the house of commons for \$250,000,000 during the ensuing financial year, in addition to what has already been voted for the war. And yet England has 1,000,000 paupers to support by public taxation.

Especially the British statesman has something to think over just now.

China is Still "It."

Chinese officials are talking about reimbursement for the looting suffered by Peking. It seems difficult for China to understand that it is the football, not one of the players.

THE TAXES.

The Amount Each County Has Assessed

ITS CITIZENS THIS YEAR.

Figures that Will be Read With Interest by Tax Payers All Over the State.

In the House on Friday the supply bill was called up. This bill makes the levy in the several counties for the purposes of independent State and county affairs. The first section of the bill requires that a tax of 5 mills, in accordance with the appropriation bill, be levied for the purpose of conducting the State government, and 3 mills for the counties in the respective counties the following is provided:

Abbeville, for ordinary county purposes, 2 1/2 mills; 10,000 may be borrowed at 7 per cent. to pay salaries of teachers; 20 cents per day is fixed as fee for county prisoners.

Aiken, for ordinary purposes, 3 mills.

Auderson, for ordinary purposes, 3 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill.

Beaufort, for ordinary purposes, 4 3/4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 1/2 mill; sinking fund, 1 mill.

Berkeley, ordinary purposes, 5 mills.

Bamberg, for ordinary purposes, 3 mills; for the special road district of Denmark, 2 mills.

Barnwell, ordinary county purposes, 1 1/2 mill.

Onee, for ordinary county tax, 2 1/2 mills; for new jail, 1 mill; for county road tax, 1 mill; for sinking fund for Draytonville, Gowdysville, White Plains, Morgan and Limestone townships, 2 mills; for sinking fund for Cherokee township, 1 1/2 mill; for interest on railroad bonds, 1 1/2 mill; in Draytonville, Gowdysville, White Plains, Morgan and Limestone townships, 1 1/2 mill.

Charleston, for ordinary county tax, 3 1/2 mills; for interest on railroad bonds, 1 mill; in Court House township school district No. 1, 1 mill, to pay past indebtedness.

Clarendon for ordinary purposes, 3 mills.

Colleton, ordinary, 5 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill; interest on railroad bonds, 1 1/2 mills.

Darlington, ordinary, 4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill.

Dorchester, ordinary, 4 5/8 mills; interest on county bonds, 5 5/8 of a mill; Green Pond and Waterboro railroad bonds, 3 8 of one mill.

Edgefield, ordinary, 3 7/8 mills; past indebtedness, 1 8 of a mill.

Fairfield, ordinary, 4 mills.

Florence, ordinary, 3 1/4 mills.

Greenville, ordinary, 4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 1/2 of one mill; for sinking fund, 1 1/2 of one mill; for interest on Air Line railroad bonds, 1 1/2 of one mill; for interest on Greenville and Laurens railroad bonds, 1 1/2 of one mill; for maintaining convicts and bridges, 2 3 of a mill.

Greenwood, ordinary 3 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill.

Georgetown, all purposes, 5 mills.

Hampton, ordinary, 3 1/2 mills; for home for poor, 1 1/2 mill.

Horry, ordinary, 5 3/4 mills; interest on railroad bonds in four townships, 4 mills.

Kershaw, ordinary, 4 mills; interest on railroad bonds, 1 1/2 mill.

Laurens, ordinary, 4 1/2 mills; interest on Cheraw and Chester railroad bonds, 3 mills; for retiring said bonds, 1 mill; for Three O's bonds, 3 mills; 3 mills in Pleasant Hill township; 5 1/4 in Gill Creek, and 4 1/2 in Cano Creek township.

Laurens, ordinary, 2 1/4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 4 mill; road purposes, 1 mill; interest on railroad bonds, 3 mills; all the county's part of dispensary profits go to the public schools.

Lexington, ordinary, 3 1/2 mills; past indebtedness, 1 2 mill; interest on road bonds in Fork, Broad River and Saluda townships, 1 1/2 mills; retiring bonds in Saluda and Broad River townships, 5 mills; in Fork township, 3 mills; attorney's fees in Broad River and Saluda townships, 1 4 of a mill.

Marion, ordinary 3 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill.

Marlboro, ordinary, 3 mills, past indebtedness, 1 mill; New jail, 1 mill; road, 1 mill.

Newberry, 2 1/4 mills for ordinary purposes.

Onee, for ordinary purposes, 4 1/2 mills.

Orangeburg, for ordinary purposes, 2 1/2 mills; past indebtedness, 1 4 of one mill.

Pickens, ordinary, including roads and bridges, 5 mills; past indebtedness, 2 mills.

Richland, for ordinary county tax, 3 1/4 mills; in Columbia township, for interest on railroad bonds, 1 1/2 of one mill; for retiring railroad bonds, 1 1/2 of one mill; and in addition thereto there shall be levied a tax of 2 mills in the school district of the city of Columbia.

Spartanburg, ordinary, 3 mills; interest on railroad bonds, 1 mill; sinking fund, 1 1/4 mill; permanent improvements on roads, 1 1/2 mills; one half of dispensary profits go to schools.

Saluda, ordinary, 2 3/4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 8 mill; jurors and witnesses, 1 1/4 mill; permanent improvements on roads, 1 mill.

Sumter, ordinary purposes and past indebtedness, 3 mills; out of dispensary profits \$2,000 is to be set aside as a sinking fund.

Union, ordinary, 2 1/2 mills; interest on railroad bonds, 2 mill; sinking fund, 2 mill; road tax, 1 mill.

Williamsburg, ordinary purposes, 4 mills.

York, for ordinary county tax, 4 1/2 mills; in Catawba township, 2 mills; in Ebenezer township, 1 1/2 mill; in York township, 3 1/2 mills to pay interest on the bonds issued in aid of Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad.

Mr. Lide offered an amendment to reduce the penalty for non-payment of taxes, from 15 to 10 per cent. He said word in a measure obviate the demand upon the general assembly to continuously extend time for payment. The amendment was adopted and the bill then passed second reading.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Appropriations Made by the House of Representatives.

The appropriation bill adopted by the House of Representatives is as follows:

STATE HOUSE EXPENSES.

Salary of governor, \$3,000; private secretary, \$1,350; messenger, \$400; contingent fund, \$5,000; stationery, \$300; stenographer, \$400.

Salary of secretary of state, \$1,900; clerk, \$1,350; contingent fund, \$150; stationery, \$500; extra clerk hire \$400; for books, blanks, etc., \$300.

Comptroller general's salary, \$1,900; three clerks, \$1,400 each; contingent fund, \$200; printing; \$500; stationery, \$300; traveling expenses, \$200.

State treasurer, \$1,900; chief clerk, \$1,500; two bookkeepers, \$1,350 each; contingent fund, \$200; printing of bonds and stocks, \$2,000; stationery, \$200.

Superintendent of education, \$1,900; clerk, \$900; contingent fund, \$200; printing, books, etc., \$1,319. State board expenses, \$300; stationery, \$300; stenographer, \$400; traveling expenses, \$300.

Assistant general, \$1,500, stationery, \$1,200; State auditor, \$200; traveling expenses, \$550; contingent fund, \$500; stationery, \$150; repairing arsenal at Beaufort, \$300; for the militia, \$5,000.

Attorney general, \$1,900; assistant, \$1,350; contingent fund, \$150, stationery, \$100; litigation expenses, \$1,500; for emergency \$500, if necessary.

Railroad commissioners' salaries, \$5,700; secretary, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$1,200.

State librarian, \$800; contingent fund, \$175; stationery, \$300; other expenses, \$100.

Two watchmen State house, \$300; janitor, \$100; engineer \$75 for seven months and \$75 per month; two firemen at \$75 per month, for five months; keeper's contingent fund, \$200.

Supreme court, Chief Justice Melver, \$2,850; Justice Gary, \$2,850; Justice Jones, \$2,850; Justice Pope, \$2,850; Justice Lott, \$300; reporter, \$900; attorney fees for State, \$200; contingent fund, \$500; books for library, \$500; 100 copies of 50th and 60th, reports, \$1,200.

For each of the eight circuit judges, \$3,000; collectors \$11,050; stenographer, \$16,000.

Board of Health—For quarantine purposes, \$15,000; for State board, \$2,200; Charleston quarantine station, \$1,275; Georgetown, \$675; Lisabetto, \$300; for State board, \$25,500.

Salaries of county auditors, \$25,500; printing for county auditors, \$2,500.

STATE COLLEGES.

South Carolina college, \$28,107, and \$11,000 for steward's hall.

Winthrop college, \$43,000; for scholarship, \$5,456; for new dormitory \$30,000.

The Citadel, \$20,000; repairs, \$750; laundry, \$1,500; laundry, \$750; \$1,500; State colored college, \$8,000.

For the public schools, \$100,000.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE.

Cedar Springs deaf, dumb and blind asan, \$20,000, and \$20,000 for the erection of a new building.

Salaries of State penitentiary officials, \$5,400.

Catawba Indians, \$800 and \$200 for school.

The State hospital for the insane is to get, for running expenses, \$100,000; building purposes, \$10,000; Wallace property debt, \$4,120; salary of superintendent, \$3,000; board of regents, \$1,200.

DEBTS, INTEREST, ETC.

For the completion of the State capitol, \$15,000.

For the largest single item, \$255,045.45 to meet the interest on the public debt. In the same connection is \$20,000 for the payment of past due interest liabilities to secure on old bonds and stocks held to be founded under the laws of this State.

For the pensions for 100,000; \$600 for clerk and \$120 for postage, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public printing, \$12,000; claims, \$8,000; governors' mansion repairs, \$250; water, \$2,000; lights, \$6,000; fuel, \$1,200; phosphate inspector, \$1,500.

A number of improvements on the State house, \$300.

State house improvements, including them \$2,000 for rewiring. The amount for repairs to roof is \$250.

Phosphate inspector's salary, \$1,200.

For legislative examining committee on penal and charitable institutions \$165.

Salary of code commissioner, \$400.

Expenses of committee to examine books of State officials, \$500.50.

Expenses of militia in Georgetown and Florence treasuries, \$2,536.10.

Expenses J. B. Watson, witness, \$16.20.

Rent of office for State superintendent of education, \$400.

Salary L. M. Ragan, clerk, State board of canvassers, \$30.

Gas used in session of 1899, \$169.21.

Unpaid salary of adjutant general for 1900, \$300.

Insurance on South Carolina college buildings, \$3,000.

For attorney general's office to aid in prosecuting fertilizer companies said to be in the trust, \$2,500.

Relic room in Confederate museum at Richmond, \$100.

Coal Burners.

The consumption of coal by the big Atlantic steamers is an interesting subject of study. The fastest passenger steamer in the world is the Deutschland, which has made 58 1/2 miles a day, with a consumption of 570 tons of coal, almost a ton a mile, while the Kaiser Wilhelm has made 58 miles on 500 tons of coal. The Deutschland is 38 feet longer than the Kaiser Wilhelm, or 689 feet, and one foot wider. It has a displacement of 23,000 tons and engines of 35,000 horse power, while the Kaiser Wilhelm is of 20,000 tons and 25,000 horse power. The Lusitania, the queen of the Canadas, makes 562 miles on 475 tons of coal. The St. Paul, the fastest American ship, made 540 miles on 300 tons of coal, which shows how economical she is. For every additional mile of speed the consumption of coal must be greatly increased.

WANT THEIR HEADS

The Formal Indictment of Guilty Chinese Presented

NAMES AND OFFENSES GIVEN

The First Matter to be Determined in Settlement of the Case

Against Poor Old China.

Dispatch from Peking, China, says at the meeting of the foreign ministers and Chinese plenipotentiaries, Wednesday, the entire proceedings being presented to the Chinese. A formal indictment against the 12 officials whose punishment had been demanded by the powers was read, however, though Kang Yi and Li Ping Heng are dead. The officials whose punishment has been demanded are:

Duke Lan, vice president of the police, who was necessary to the giving of orders for the capture of foreigners and was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Ying Ning criminal accomplice of Prince Chuang and Duke Lan in their machinations.

Kang Yi, one of the instigators and counselors of the Boxers who always protected them.

Chao Su Kiam, a member of the grand council and also minister of justice who was one of the leaders against the foreigners.

Yu Hsien, who reorganized the Boxers, was the cruel author of the massacres in the Shan Si province and associated with his own hand foreigners and missionaries.

Gen. Tung Puh Siang, who with Prince Tuan carried out in Peking the plan against the foreigners and who commended the attack on the legations and the soldiers who assassinated the Japanese chancellor.

Li Ping Heng, who influenced recognition of the Boxers and tutor to the heir apparent.

Han Cheng Yu, who has the same responsibility.

Kih Su, minister of the rites of service of the Boxers.

The ministers then announced that they considered all deserved death.

Who had been arrested and the foreign plenipotentiaries will have to indicate who, to their knowledge, committed crimes in the provinces, punishment for which will have to be in the field.

They will also present to the Chinese in order to prevent misunderstanding, the text of the edict referred to in article 10 of the collective note, before the plenipotentiaries.

Ministers definitely decided to make a proposition of the death penalty upon the Chinese officials named in the list submitted, including those who are dead, on account of the moral effect upon the Chinese.

The same proposition of death must be indicated, except in the cases of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, which the emperor may commute to banishment to Turkistan.

A PLEA FOR THE THRONE

The foreign ministers gave out for publication a secret imperial edict to them by the Chinese plenipotentiaries, which reads especially for the life of Tung Fu Siang, commander-in-chief of the army. It says the only reason is on account of the turbulent population of the provinces of the Shan Si and Kan Su, who are devoted to him and might exc